

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1918.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it, or otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.
All rights of reproduction in special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

	One	Six	One
DAILY & SUNDAY	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$1.00
DAILY only	8.00	40.00	.75
SUNDAY only	2.00	10.00	.25

	One	Six	One
DAILY & SUNDAY	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$1.00
DAILY only	8.00	40.00	.75
SUNDAY only	2.00	10.00	.25

	One	Six	One
DAILY & SUNDAY	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$1.00
DAILY only	8.00	40.00	.75
SUNDAY only	2.00	10.00	.25

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$2.00
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$20.00
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. \$3.00

All checks, money orders, A. C. to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 130 Nassau st., New York, N. Y.
President, FRANK A. MURPHY, 130 Nassau st.; Vice-President, ERIC WARDMAN, 130 Nassau st.; Treasurer, J. H. WATKINS, 130 Nassau st.; Secretary, J. H. WATKINS, 130 Nassau st.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street.
Paris office, 6 rue de la Michodiere, off rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, 1100 K Street, N. W.
Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 305 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations return them they must be accompanied by return postage stamps in all cases except where they are returned by express.

TELEPHONE, BREKMAN 2200.

When Mr. Wilson Asks for Another Kitchin Congress He Asks for National Shipwreck.

Mr. Wilson may declare the adjournment of politics to suit his own purpose. Mr. Wilson may declare the resumption of politics whenever he feels like it; but the business of the American people one week from tomorrow still remains to get rid of Kitchin.

The intellect and the courage of Mr. Wilson's own Administration testify to the need of the Congress change, for Mr. Wilson's Secretary of the Treasury constantly and manfully opposes the economic follies and the sectional outrages of Kitchin. The ability and the character of the Democratic Senate testify to the same thing.

No more exorbitant brief could be written against Kitchin's tax monstrosities than has been written against them by the Senate Finance Committee in its sweeping revisions of the Kitchin schedules. No more damning indictment has been drawn against Kitchin's whole revenue bill than has been drawn against it by that same committee in its repudiation of Kitchin's deliberate plan of using ruthless tax provisions to raid the country north of Mason and Dixon's line. No one could show a deeper apprehension of the political evil which Kitchin's freak economics would work. No eye has been more open to the baleful effects on the nation of Kitchin's venomous sectionalism, with its avowed purpose of fixing the cost of the war north of Mason and Dixon's line.

In its amendments the Senate Finance Committee labors to correct virtually every one of the Kitchin inequities and dangers which this newspaper has exposed. The committee, for example, has cut out the tax penalty loaded on industrial plants and business houses for saving some of their surplus for a rainy day. Kitchin says all earnings must be distributed, though inevitably such a programme, when any storm arose, would force industry and business upon the rocks; the Senate Finance Committee says this fatal policy should not prevail.

Kitchin says the prospector for oil must be so heavily taxed that he can no longer go out and search and drill for oil; the Senate Finance Committee says when the nation is crying for oil to serve both our war needs and our peace needs only a suicidal policy could think of shutting off the very supply of oil.

Kitchin says normal business, normal production, normal work having nothing at all to do with war should be loaded with crushing taxes exactly like war business making its abnormal profits out of war contracts; the Senate Finance Committee says what no clear mind can fail to see—namely, war business can stand any load because war demand must and will pay any prices; war business can disappear off the face of the earth when war disappears and no harm is done to a country or to its people; but normal business cannot be crushed under costs and taxed to extinction, in peace or in war, without causing, through years and years to come, public destitution and national disaster.

The Senate Finance Committee, indeed, has shot Kitchin's revenue bill to pieces. And yet for how much will the Senate's attempted work of salvation count if the thick headed and sour souled Kitchin persists in his impassioned purpose to line the hated impersonal and individual north of Mason and Dixon's line the cost of the war, whatever ruin he spreads? If Kitchin, who is as mulish as he is malignant, refuses to yield in the conference committee of the two Houses, the Senate's corrective work will count for nothing at all!

If the thick headed Kitchin and his thick headed majority in the House stubbornly hold out for the revenue measure which they concocted and handed over to the Senate as the economic doom of the nation they can not be lured by any law or by any authority in the national capital.

The Treasury Department knows the bad in Kitchin's bill and draws its effect upon the country; yet the Treasury Department is powerless to do anything. The Senate revises and revises the preposterous thing, yet the

Senate is powerless to compel the acceptance of its revisions. The President may veto the Kitchin work, yet the President is powerless to exact anything better from Kitchin.

But the Congress districts of the United States are not powerless. They can strap Kitchin's demented economics in a straitjacket. They can whip Kitchin's sectional avenger out of the Government. They can guarantee a revenue law that will yield the treasure needed to end the war, safeguard peace readjustments and leave the country as sound and strong on its foundations as the rock of Gibraltar. The Congress districts of the United States can do this because they can get rid of Kitchin. But the only way they can get rid of Kitchin is to do exactly what Mr. Wilson asks the country not to do—vote the Democratic majority out; vote a Republican majority in.

In every Congress district one week from tomorrow let every voter who wishes to save this country from Kitchin vote for the Republican nominee for the House of Representatives. Let him not fall in this way to vote against Kitchin. Vote in a Republican majority, so that it may throw Kitchin out of the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Here is the work, whatever Mr. Wilson says, which must be done in the Congress election districts; for when Mr. Wilson asks the American voters for another Kitchin Congress he does not ask them for loyal support of his war programme. He will have that loyal support from either a Democratic Congress or a Republican Congress, and Mr. Wilson knows he will have it. He does not ask them for an undivided front against the Hun enemy. He will have that undivided front in any event, and Mr. Wilson knows he will have it. When Mr. Wilson asks the American voters for another Kitchin Congress he asks them for national shipwreck.

Get rid of Kitchin!

Three Amendments to the State Constitution.

Three proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which have been approved by two Legislatures in accordance with the constitutional requirement, will be offered to the people for acceptance or rejection at the election of November 5.

Each of these amendments should be accepted.

One of them authorizes the construction of a highway through the Adirondacks from Saranac Lake to Old Forge, through forest lands of the State.

Another would allow the State to dispose of a part of the old Erie Canal in Ulster.

The other would prohibit the State from issuing bonds for periods longer than the life of the improvements for which they are issued.

Another highway in the Adirondacks would serve the public interest by rendering the mountains more accessible. It is to be assumed that the work would not be undertaken until the burdens incident to the war are lifted, but the State should be free to undertake the construction when it sees fit.

The portions of the old canal to be disposed of are of no use to the State now and would be useful to Ulster.

The vice of long term bonds issued for short term improvements is admirably exemplified in State highways that wear out in ten years, for which we shall be paying forty years after they have been rebuilt three or four times. In such improvements long term bonds are fair enough so far as part of the cost—that part incurred for surveying, acquiring lands, and the like—is concerned, but the surfacing should be paid for by those who benefit from it and the cost should not be loaded on the future.

With the proposed amendments, one proposition will be submitted. It concerns the transfer of unexpended balances for road construction in counties, and would give the Legislature power to use the money where it is needed.

These are small matters of administration, and in an ideal State would be attended to by the Government without change in the fundamental written law; but great as New York State is it is not ideal, and the voters themselves have decreed that such details shall be decided by themselves.

Making Restitution.

That promise of fair promises on behalf of the German Government the official wireless station at Nauen informs the civilized world that:

"Valuable works of art belonging to museums and private owners in the regions of Cambrai, Douai and Valenciennes, now in the hands of the Germans, will be returned undamaged to their owners after the war. These works of art have, under the orders of the Supreme Army Command, been sent to a place of safety, to save them from destruction by bombardment."

Whether this is a sacrifice to necessity or bait for gudgeons is unimportant. The spoil of war Germany now possesses is going to be restored to its rightful owners or their representatives. If Germany's rulers choose to make restitution without waiting for the police to appear, that is their privilege, but they need not expect to receive credit for their acts. Deathbed repentance is not impressive, and the decision of a horse thief to give up his booty does not inspire confidence in his moral reformation when it is reached just as the appearance of a dust cloud on the highway announces the approach of the Sheriff.

The same newspapers that recorded

this profession of intent on the part of the German authorities printed another despatch from Europe:

"WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN CHAMPAGNE, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—Engineers from General GOUROUX's army have discovered much evidence of the method by which the destruction of houses, churches and public buildings was organized by the Germans."

"Along the Retourne many villages, never in the range of the artillery, were found razed. In others it was found that mines for slow destruction had been placed."

"Preparations for destroying the villages went on in the presence of the people and in spite of their pleas."

Shall we have, through German wireless, soon or late, a pledge to restore these harmless villages?

Is Colonel House an Ambassador?

Mr. DAVID LAWRENCE, the Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post*, who in consequence of his intimacy with the President frequently interprets the meaning of his public utterances, explains Colonel House's present mission to Paris as follows:

"He is a personal representative of the President, because he knows the President's mind very well indeed, besides being a close friend and supporter, but he is really an Ambassador at large with a commission enabling him to enter almost any capital in Europe and get access to the responsible leaders of the Government, as well as all political parties. The Washington correspondents knew of his sailing a week ago, but at the request of the Government made no mention of the fact in print so as to insure safety in his journey overseas."

It is difficult to understand how Colonel House can be regarded as an Ambassador at large or any other kind of Ambassador within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. That instrument provides that the President "shall nominate and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls."

The advice and consent of the Senate are thus made essential to the validity of the appointment of a constitutional Ambassador.

Early in the history of our Government, however, a practice grew up of appointing special plenipotentiaries to perform special functions, without reference to the Senate. Thus President WASHINGTON in 1793 appointed DAVID HAMPREY a commissioner plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of peace with Algiers; and the treaty was ratified by the Senate, although the appointment of HAMPREY had never been confirmed by that body. Similar appointments without confirmation were those of NICHOLAS TRIST to Mexico in 1848, of Commodore PERRY to Japan in 1852 and of JAMES H. BLUNT to Hawaii in 1898. The following paragraph from "The President's Control of Foreign Relations" by Professor EDWARD S. CORWIN of Princeton University is the latest elucidation of the subject:

"More recently President WILSON's fondness for sending agents abroad without consulting the Senate as to their appointment has provoked criticism, but it would appear, without good reason from the point of view of precedent. At the same time it is difficult to harmonize the practice, considering the dimensions it has to-day attained, with a reasonable construction of the Constitution."

The power of the President, on the other hand, to appoint secret agents has repeatedly been recognized, and rarely questioned, in debates in the Senate. "The practice of appointing secret agents," said LIVINGSTON, "is coeval with our existence as a nation and goes beyond our acknowledgment as such by other powers. All those great men who have figured in the history of our diplomacy began their career and performed some of their most important services in the capacity of secret agents with full powers."

The sound view in regard to the functions of Colonel House would seem to be that he is a secret agent of the President. He obviously is not an Ambassador.

Italy has put into operation a system of heating by volcanoes. It is a comparatively simple task for Prince GIOVANNI CONTI, the inventor and administrator, to conserve fuel and supply the nation with coal and power without any labor troubles.

When New York police said that the innocent GATNEY robbed a poolroom on the other side of the North River of \$26,000 New Jersey police sought to make light of the charge by the retort that "there ain't \$26,000 in New Jersey." This must be an underestimate provoked by peevishness rather than a considered reckoning of New Jersey's cash resources.

Another opinion of Germany's "peace concession" in withdrawal of the submarines is obtained from the knowledge that losses due to U-boats were at their ebb.

Perhaps President Wilson would like to turn his clock back seventy-two hours.

One W. S. S. deserves another.

"Yours for Unconditional Surrender."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why not modify Mr. Edison's suggestion, which was used so freely during the Fourth Liberty Loan, and sign our letters "Yours for Unconditional Surrender?"

Yours for unconditional surrender, INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, D. O. SKINNER, Advertising Manager, New York, October 26.

THE ANSWER TO WILSON'S PARTISAN WORDS.

Regret and Indignation of Citizens Who Resent the Attempt at Political Dictatorship From the White House.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The President has made a fatal blunder in his political proclamation. It is a bid for autocracy and empire.

As one of his friends and followers I regret it exceedingly, and in order to convince him of the error of his ways I shall vote a straight Republican ticket in this election, and it will be the first time in my life I have ever done so.

R. W. BOWEN.
ALBANY, October 26.

The Record of Republican Patriots.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial article in THE SUN to-day deserves the thanks of the nation! No one more than I could recognize the epoch making power of our President's recent messages addressed to the German Government but expressing to all mankind the demands and expectations of the democracies of the world; documents of possibly more far reaching effect than the American Declaration of Independence.

It is inconceivable that the same mind could have conceived and the same hand penned those mighty expressions and the almost grovelling appeal to American freemen to subordinate the expression of their will to a narrow partisan policy by continuing in office members of a Congress who have proved their unworthiness, including many who merit the President's scathing denunciation as a "small group of wilful men."

He has had freely and fully the support of the opposition minority in all great measures of public necessity. Probably a majority of officers and men who compose the personnel of 2,600,000 of our army and navy are Republicans. Certainly a majority in amount if not in number of the subscribers to Liberty loans as well as Red Cross and other indispensable needs have been of that persuasion.

What has the President to fear from a free and untrammelled Congressional election?

In this war we are demanding of all the Powers of the earth the free expression of the "consent of the governed" for their continuance in authority. Shall we then limit and circumscribe for ourselves that which we demand from others—freedom of choice for all nations (not including ourselves)?

W. S. C.
New York, October 26.

On Whom Has the President Leaned?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am a Republican, and after many events of the last few months I thank God for it.

Kitchin, Dent, Champ Clark, Underwood are all Democrats. They belong to that party. They are typical Democrats, and they have shown better than the average Government official the Democratic ideas of government. They are dangerous to the welfare of this country not only during the war but after it.

Was it the Democrats who put the selective draft law in operation? No. Was it the Democrats who gave our soldiers a decent wage for their work? No.

Has it been the Democrats who have supported this war? No. Are the Democrats the only ones paying taxes and buying Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps? No.

Are the Democrats the only ones supporting the many organizations for the benefit of our soldiers here and abroad? No.

Is the Democratic party the only one represented on the battlefields of France by that great number of men who are fighting and dying for America? No.

Would the President have been able to get many necessary war measures through Congress without the support of the Republicans? No.

And yet this appeal to the people of this country! Put out the Republicans and let the Democrats be their plea. "Politics is adjourned!" Does that mean Republican politics?

THE RECORD OF REPUBLICAN PATRIOTS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial article in THE SUN to-day deserves the thanks of the nation! No one more than I could recognize the epoch making power of our President's recent messages addressed to the German Government but expressing to all mankind the demands and expectations of the democracies of the world; documents of possibly more far reaching effect than the American Declaration of Independence.

It is inconceivable that the same mind could have conceived and the same hand penned those mighty expressions and the almost grovelling appeal to American freemen to subordinate the expression of their will to a narrow partisan policy by continuing in office members of a Congress who have proved their unworthiness, including many who merit the President's scathing denunciation as a "small group of wilful men."

He has had freely and fully the support of the opposition minority in all great measures of public necessity. Probably a majority of officers and men who compose the personnel of 2,600,000 of our army and navy are Republicans. Certainly a majority in amount if not in number of the subscribers to Liberty loans as well as Red Cross and other indispensable needs have been of that persuasion.

What has the President to fear from a free and untrammelled Congressional election?

In this war we are demanding of all the Powers of the earth the free expression of the "consent of the governed" for their continuance in authority. Shall we then limit and circumscribe for ourselves that which we demand from others—freedom of choice for all nations (not including ourselves)?

W. S. C.
New York, October 26.

No Body Has Asked Foch.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In order that I may vote intelligently at the Congressional election in November will you kindly advise me whether Mr. Foch is a Democrat or a Republican?

T. A. E. R.
Troy, October 26.

The Republican Creed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Undoubtedly the Hon. James W. Gerard speaks as a Democratic authority when he says that the problem of the day is to end the world war.

Permit me as a Republican to point out to the Hon. James W. Gerard that the problem of to-day is to win the world war.

NEW YORK, October 26.

Too Much Power.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial article in THE SUN on the President's appeal for votes for Congressmen and your tabulated statement of how Republicans have voted on war measures are to the point and the product of an American mind that sticks by its form of government. We need it to counter the "un-American" propaganda of our Government in Washington in the wrong direction.

You have converted me to voting for the Republican Congressmen. I am a Democrat, but will vote the Republican ticket in November and will do all I can to elect Republican Congressmen. I feel a deep resentment toward that which prompted this last command from the commander in chief of the Democratic party.

I thought we had a President for all the people, but we have now a President for only one party.

Too much power has been a change and always will. The election of Republicans will bring back our balanced form of government, which has always been the watchword of the Democratic party until this Administration came into power.

We are drifting to too much paternalism, and this letter or demand is a sudden in disguise, as it brings us up with a short turn to a realization that we have gone far enough with placing power in one man's hands.

We need the balance of the Republican party to hold us back from the excesses of the Democratic party, and that letter gives it to us as sure as there is a God in Heaven!

All my Democratic friends are up in arms against such directions to their voters. "This was in the air" and had to come! We should have no more letters written by a "un-American" Republican, and we should never have had our ambassadors to the nations of Europe insulted by personal representatives of the President attending to their duties, men who are not responsible to the people and are not of the people. Changes in our policy when emanating from the White House these days that we gasp for breath.

THE FREEDOM OF CITIZENSHIP.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Politics having been adjourned and recovered by the same authority, I now feel free to vote for Republican candidates at the coming elections.

By the way, what has become of the aeroplane investigations by Mr. Hughes? Has he been gagged? CHARLES LEMOR.
NEWARK, N. J., October 26.

The Gag Removed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The President having removed the gag from our mouths by the resumption of partisan political propaganda, I now suggest a thought or two inspired by the endeavor of our Democratic friends to obtain partisan advantage at the expense of patriotism.

I have always been of the impression that our Government consisted of three coordinate branches, the executive, legislative and the judicial; not the executive alone, as would appear by the latest suggestion emanating from high authority. But as expressed by another and earlier Democratic interpreter of our fundamental law, "What is the Constitution among friends?"

So far as the Democratic Congressmen are concerned the situation is exceedingly amusing. If they accept the place assigned to them by the President, they admit that they are merely rubber stamps and have no place as reasoning human beings in the body politic.

The average intelligence cannot reconcile the protestations of Democratic ideals with the endeavor to establish a hideous autocracy, and if the special pleading of the President will succeed in his party in the coming elections I fear that such a result will go far toward the undermining of our governmental superstructure.

Your editorial in THE SUN to-day should be read by every patriot.

H. W. LINGSON.
New York, October 26.

COAL AT RETAIL.

An Indignant Dealer Backs His Statements With Money.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In a letter "The Anthracite Operator's Plight," signed by Edward M. Sturges, printed in THE SUN of October 17, the author makes the following statement:

"The retailer pays the producer for a long ton of 2,240 pounds \$3.50. The freight costs him \$2.90; a total of \$6.40. Under the price regulations set for the district for the month of October 17, he is allowed to sell this coal at \$11.75, but to this should be added the 12 per cent. difference between the set ton and the actual weight of the ton, which is but 2,000 pounds, making his total cost \$13.16, and leaving him a profit of \$4.46. His claim for wastage cannot be large as the delivery with the usual self-dumping trucks should average over \$1 a ton, leaving a profit of at least \$3.46 a ton."

It sounds rather "fahy," and if the rest of the letter is on a par with the above statements I suggest that it be accepted with a grain of salt. What I would like to have reconciled is this: If the local fuel administrator has named a selling price for the dealers in that particular town at \$11.75 a net, how do they get by in asking the consumer \$13.16 a ton? If by the statement made is correct the local fuel administrator is subject to the same criticism as the dealer in that town. No dealer makes a profit with old cents like 13, 16 or 19.

When any person makes a statement that a retailer's cost of handling, storage and delivery should not be over \$1 a ton, it's a dead giveaway that he's talking through his hat. The actual shrinkage and degradation on every ton that reaches the State of Connecticut is at least 35 cents a ton. The average dealer from the dealer's plant to the consumer will average 70 cents a ton; these two items are more than \$1 a ton.

A dealer who operates a yard—and one last day according to the ruling of a retailer's cost of handling, storage and delivery, insurance, interest, taxes, office expenses, and all these are in addition to the two items mentioned.

When any person endeavors to convey the idea that retail coal dealers are reaping an undue gain he owes it to the others engaged in the business, to the community and to the Fuel Administration to come out openly and state facts, and not indulge in generalities or attempt to juggle figures to make them appear what they are not.

The Red Cross is waiting for the evidence.

FRANK H. BEACH.
BINGHAMTON, October 25.

BEATING KITCHIN.

It is a Job to Be Done in Every Congress District.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A vote for Democratic Congressmen is a vote for Claude Kitchin of North Carolina. Why? Because Democrats will vote to keep Kitchin in his present post as leader of his party in the House.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN ST. CHURCH

Militant Patriotism Dominates Special Services at Celebration.

MESSAGE FROM ENGLAND

Methodist Leader Tells of Need of Still Greater Sacrifices.

The Editor of THE SUN—Sir: A clear note of militant patriotism ran through the five special services yesterday that marked the opening of a week's celebration of the founding of old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 165 years ago. Special daily services will be held in celebration of the organization of the John Street Society—the founding of American Methodism, 182 years ago—and the establishment of the church at its present site two years later.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Guttry, president of the Primitive Methodist Conference of England and president-elect of the English National Free Church Council, who came to America with the Rev. Dr. Charles Gore, Lord Bishop of Oxford, to speak on "The Moral Atmosphere of the War," was the chief speaker at yesterday afternoon's meeting.

"When we go into Berlin, and mind you we are going into Berlin," he said, "we are going as the representatives of the Christian world. The people of Berlin will then hear at first hand what the Christian world demands from them."

After a brief review of the history of Methodism Dr. Guttry told of the necessity of greater national sacrifices, which was the theme of his afternoon address. In this connection he made reference to the sacrifices that have already been made by the people of Belgium, Greece and Serbia, and said that now are being made by Americans.

King Albert Should Lead Parade. "And when we go into Berlin," he continued, "King Albert of Belgium and not any British Tommies, French poilus nor American Doughboys should lead the procession. Why? Because he represents Belgium, that glorious little nation that to-day exists despite the loss of its capital, despite the loss of its government and all the material evidences of national existence, but still exists because she had a soul."

"I don't stand here to say that we are going to win the war, but I do say that we are going to win the war because we have more spirit, more courage, more sacrifice than have been made yet, because there can be no peace and no negotiation until the devilry that is in the hearts of the enemy is exterminated. That spirit of sacrifice has been burned into us in England during the last four years, and there is little left of it in Germany. We have passed that stage since a million of our lads have been killed and three out of every five of our women are in uniform. We have passed that stage since a million of our lads have been killed and three out of every five of our women are in uniform. We have passed that stage since a million of our lads have been killed and three out of every five of our women are in uniform."

Wanted Nazareth in Germany. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, whose grandfather made a public profession of faith in John Street Church a century ago, entering